# CERTAINE LETTERS DECLARING IN PART THE PASSAGE OF AFFAIRES IN THE PALATINATE,

from September to this preſent Moneth of April.

*Together,*

With the Articles of Agreement betweene the Princes of the Vnion and the Lord Marquis SPINOLA.

BODLEIANA

AT AMPSTERDAM
Printed this preſent Moneth of April.
1621.

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## declaring in part the paſſage of affaires in the Palatinate, from Septemb. *to this preſent moneth of April.*

COunt *Henrie* of Naſſaw with 36. companies of the States horſe, aſſiſted with 4000. Muſquitiers out of Gulick conducted the Lord Generall Sir *Horatio Vere.*

On the 15. day of September wee drew neare to Coblens with a reſolution to paſſe ouer the Rhine, and to goe to Frankford. The Towne of Coblins ſhewed vs their good will in ſhooting with Muſquits at vs, but our farre diſtance kept vs from hurt, though ſome were hit with fowling bullets. The Prince *Henrie* notwithſtanding commanded boates out of Coblens for our tranſport, threatning to burne their villages if they ſhould refuſe to ſend them. And ſo on the 16. and 17. daies of September wee paſſed the Rhine ſome two miles belowe Coblens, and taking our way through Naſſaw towards Hannaw which lyeth on the North aboue Frankford, wee lodged both horſe and foote the 21. and 22. day in two Dorps called vpper Marlow and nether Marlow. Wee had before ſent 95. of our ſicke men, among whom were Captaine *Rhoe* and Captaine *Dexter* with ſome of our baggage from Coblens by boate to Bracrack, where they ariued the 21. of September, being thurſday, and the 22. they together with the Towne were taken by ſuch as *Spinola* ſent thither, and there they yet remaine till their ranſome be payd (which is now in handling) all ſaue two or three that are dead, and three that were diſarmed and ſtript, brake away, and brought vs this newes to Wormes.

While we came to nether Marlow Count *Henrie Vandenbergen* drew all the enemies horſe out of the campe at Oppenheim and 4000. foote with ſome artillery, with intent to croſſe the Maine betwixt Ments and Frankford

to ſurpriſe vs the ſame night of our ariuall there, whither we came tired with a long march and hunger, not doubting any ſuch attempt. God only ſaued vs at this time from the enemy. For the enemy hauing paſſed all his horſe at a foord, and drawing out his munition and foote, was ſuddenly recalled by *Spinola*, being himſelfe preſent at the drowning of ſome of his foote, caried away by the force of the ſtreame, and ſome of his munition.

Wee marched from nether Marlow on Saturday the 23, And on Sunday the 24 we marched to the Maine ſide, neerer Hannaw then Frankford, and paſſed the riuer, the horſe and waggons ouer the foord, and ſome foote, the reſt by boates, and lodging in a dorpe, had two falſe allarmes of *Spinola* his approch, which our men tooke with excellent ſilence and courage.

The next day we marched almoſt 20. Engliſh miles, and got Vinſtall a Towne in ſafetie from Cammiſſados, by which diligence *Spinola* who ſent to interrupt vs, fell behinde our Rere; but by this long march many of our men became weary and ſicke, who being left there, haue ſince gotten to vs as they recouered. Wee ſent to Heidelberg for their recouery. God ſhewing vs this mercy, that few of our men doe die, though many fall ſicke; whereas of *Spinola* his armie doe euery day as is thought 60. die a day. From Vinſtal we roſe on Tueſday, and quartred in a dorp, from whence the next day wee got into the ſtraights and mountaines of the Pallatinate, and lodged at Benſherie, about eight miles from Wormes on the North. Thus in a moneth ſpace our iourney to the Pallatinate was ended; in all which time wee had faire weather, and not ſo much as one houres raine. Victuals in the Biſhopricks of Ments, Tryer and Cullen were by the command of the Biſhops, as was diſcouered, kept from vs what they could, though wee offered to pay and did pay for what they ſold vnto vs: but as neceſſitie made new lawes vnto our men, ſo the prouidence of God watched ouer vs, that ſometime their ſwine and their cattell came out of the woods into our

quarters, and at one time of our great neede came 500. sheepe out of the iurisdiction of Ments, from the wood thereof, when our men with a long march and want of meate were almost discouraged: with this we feasted at nether Marlow, where we should haue beene slaine, being by the enemies appointed as sheepe to the slaughter. At Bensherie we rested till Saturday to repaire our selues and our armes, where on Saturday the 30. of September wee marched and lay within two miles of Wormes, vnto which we marched on Sunday; the Princes of the Vnion viewing vs twice in those two dayes march, with great content, the people with new hopes, and so lay at the Dorp called Houenhein about 7. miles from the enemies camp at Openheim, and neere to the quarter of our friends, on the West side of Wormes.

From Houenhein we marched the third of October towards Altzen, and loged that night within two miles and a halfe of that Towne into which *Spinola* had put 200. horse and 1800. foote, and some artillery, and an old Commander called *Bellanzoon* to secure it, and had also fortified the towne, but especially the Castle. The purpose of the Princes was to take this towne againe, to which end their armie, all saue 4000. foote and 1800. horse, left to command Wormes, were drawne neere to it, the English neerest of the foote.

But on Wednesday morning the Princes sate in counsell, and by Count *Henry* aduised rather to turne backe to Openheim to braue their enemie, then to hazard there their foote in so cold a time, for the regaining of a towne so well manned, which being got, must either be left againe with scorne to vs at our departure, or kept with a stronger garrison then might be spared. Hereupon we rose to goe towards the enemie; a bruit being first spread amongst vs, that *Spinola* was marching towards Wormes, which made our men rise with readinesse and without dispute why they went not to Altzen.

By this aduice giuen by Prince *Henrie*, and seconded

by the Lord Generall *Vere*, wee ſcaped a ſnare our ſelues, and had caſt it vnawares on our enemies neckes, though wee made no great aduantage of it: for *Spinola* ſuppoſing vs buſied about Altzen, marched towards Altzen with his whole armie, hoping to ſurpriſe the foote before they could be intrenched, the very night after their comming thither, which could not haue beene auoided, our horſe being diſperſed as they muſt. Thus God brake that ſnare, and deliuered vs. The ſame day wee marched towards the enemies campe, not of knowledge or purpoſe to meete him, but onely to braue him and prouoke him to fight, which was ſuppoſed he would refuſe. About noone came word that *Spinola* was marching towards vs, which put ſo much life into our noble Generall as I neuer ſaw in him before, and generally in all our troupes, for wee marched in Battallion, the Engliſhman the Van next after the guard of the Princes, the Dutch foote next after ours, who with ours made vp the number of 6200 foote. About halfe an houre paſt two wee came in ſight of ſome of our enemies troupes, and perceiued ſome skirmiſhing in a bottome, in which wee after heard of foure of our horſe and two of our men ſhot, but wee did not know what dammage they did. On wee marched; but *Spinola* rewarding him very royally that brought him the newes of our marching, ſmiting his ſticke on the ground, ſaying, *Battalio, Battalio*, yet vpon view of our comming vpon him, and of the number of our horſe, which were one third part more then his, as his foote was almoſt a third more then ours, hee drew backe almoſt two miles, and within two of Openheim placed himſelfe in Batalio horſe and foot vpon a hill, whither by reaſon of a deepe valley wee could not approach but by one paſſage of but a reaſonable width, in which hee planted his artillery, which that wee might know to bee there, was diſcharged eight times at a cornet of horſe that lay vnder a woode, and ſlue a dog, or elſe did not hurt. Right againſt this of his we planted our artillery on another hil, embatteld our horſe, drew our foote into

the valley before it, where the Dutch guard pleased to giue our English leaue to take the Van : by this time it was 3 of the clocke; and thus we stood at a mile and a halfes distance facing one the other, still expecting order to charge, till the night and the newes of an impassable way tooke off our hopes. There also tooke I vpon mee to goe to the heads of our English troupes, to euery deuision apart, to incourage them, which they receiued with much affection, and generally shewed the braueſt resolution to fight that could be seene or wished of men. It was the hand of God that did strangely disappoint vs of that worke, by which if it had succeeded, this poore afflicted people might haue beene relieued, and the war in a manner ended in one day, or at the least Openheim and the bridge might haue beene taken, yea, without stroke of battell, if we had but put our armie betwixt *Spinola* and it, which was moued by some, but not followed. Count *Henrie* and Generall *Vere* as loth to ouergage their horse too farre, and distrustfull of the foote, being most High Dutch, and vnexperienced, though well disabled. The Princes of the vnion which had lyen about Openheim, remembred not the passage in time, till the aduantage was lost. The night came on, at the approch whereof *Spinola* was retired without sound of drum or Trumpet, and shouted for ioy when they had thus escaped; and leauing vs in the field all night, returned to his quarter, neuer (I suppose) more glad of any escape, which hath rather taken from his glorie, then added to ours. It is true, that when we came after the day to discouer our possibilities, we are much more ready to censure our greatest Commanders for that ouersight of aduantage, then to acknowledge their foresight for our preseruation.

The opinion is, that except the Princes foote bee reinforced by more English, of whom they haue a great opinion, the Princes will hardly giue battell to the enemies, and consequently the poore people be eaten vp as well of their friends as enemies.

The Townes which *Spinola* hath taken are of no strength, and

and yeelded without any ſtroke, alſo did alſo ſome ſtrong forts poſſeſſed by the Boores, whom the very name of a ſouldier conquered. In the meane time God purſueth our enemies with mortall ſickneſſe, and iudging them fit to bee puniſhed, but not by vs: nor doe I maruell at this our outrage conſidered; for euen we that in reſpect of the cauſe fight for God, doe in our behauiour fight againſt him, I ſpeake not of all, but of many of our troupes, who doe pleade greater abuſes in other in ſtead of their owne vertues, and reckon ſome deboyſes to their callings, which onely ſpring from their owne perſonall wildneſſe.

Since the fourth of October, wee haue twice remoued, and now lye at Niterſein betweene Wormes and Frankindal, vncertaine whether wee ſhall be called to buſineſſe or garriſon. On the morrow after our returne, ſome went to Arwen, the place where our enemies ſtood, and there found ſome 7. or 8. Italians and 26. Spaniſh women, which Captaine *Proud* tooke there priſoners. The ſame morning *Spinola* ſent certaine troupes of horſe to obſerue our riſing, whereof 600. were charged by the Duke of Brundſwicke, and Sir *William Dalford* with 300. of our horſe, who alſo cut off and tooke ſix of the enemies.

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*Frankindale, Ianuary 9. 1620.*

CONcerning the late lamentable defeature of the King of Bohemia his armie, I ſuppoſe you haue heard enough, perhaps more then truth. The loſſe of men was little, for on both ſides there fell not aboue 22. hundred, inſomuch as ſome did blame the cowardize of our partie, which others called trecherie. The loſſe of honour, munition, of treaſure and baggage was great, but the loſſe of the Kingdome much greater, which except one place of ſtrength, is ſaid to be reuolted to the ſtronger party, though of that ſo ill intreated, as if occaſion were, they would quickly ſhew to whom their hearts were ſubiect, euen the

Romiſh

Romiſh part it ſelfe.

The King (and Queene great with child) hauing receiued the oath of Allegiance from thoſe of Silecia, and promiſe of their vttermoſt aſſiſtance, as being firme in their Religion, haue retired themſelues into the country of Brandenburg, together with the Prince of Anhalt, and there both of them (the Queene eſpecially) do make all commers to be witneſſes of their ſingular moderation, patience, deuotion, and confidence in God. And this I would haue you to beleeue, that the world in many ages did hardly ſee ſuch a paire of that ranke, and ſurely this tribulation ſhall do them good.

A report was ſpread in theſe parts, that the Queene was dead in child bed a moneth ſince, but I ſpake with one that came from her preſence within theſe nine dayes, and left her in good health. and dayly expectation of deliuerance, which God grant, and I truſt we ſhall heare well

*Bethlem Gabor* beheaded the Generall, and ſome other officers of thoſe forces he ſent into Bohemia as ſoone as they returned into Hungaria, for their cowrdly running away; and threatned that if hereafter any of his made the like fault, hee would raze out their poſteritie: thoſe troupes were 10000.

We ſay without variance, that he prepares to aide the King of Bohemia with 30000 men, which hee may the better do, becauſe the Polanders which found him worke at home, haue bin lately broken by the armie of the Turkes and Tartarians, which lately ſlaughtering 20000 of them haue ſucceeded far into that kingdome, & are like to poſſes it. A remedy worſe then the diſeaſe.

There is much ſpeech heere of the King of Denmarke his purpoſe to ſhew himſelfe in perſon, & with an army for the King of Bohemia, and ſome hopes they haue that Englād will help to repair that loſſe, of which the world makes it too blame, whiles the treatiſe of peace foreſlowed ſome helpes for it, & ſhadowed the reſolution of the enemy; but this perhaps is but part of that liberty which

men take to iudge of colours by candle-light.

Before that late battell by Prague was fought one *Pretorius* a Miniſter of Adorpe in the Palatinate called Treſhem, addreſſed himſelfe to the Kings Councell at Heidleberg, and perſwaded them to haſten a Poſte to the King, to wiſh him to ſhift for himſelfe, for within 8. dayes Prague ſhould bee taken (which indeed fell out) adding that the King, in or before 1623. ſhould with an army recouer that Kingdome, and be made Emperour. Of the latter men thinke the more, becauſe the former fell out ſo right.

In the Palatinate the diſtreſſe is great, and greatned by feare that the Emperours forces left in Bohemia will make their way through the vpper Palatinate vnto *Spinola* in the lower, and (if *Bethlem Gabor* diuert them not by inuaſion of Bohemia or Auſtria, it is probable)

The Biſhop of Tryer hath reedified a fort vpon the Rhine beyond Tryer, which the King of Bohemia had ſome foure yeares ſince ſuddenly in one night ſurpriſed. This is now finiſhed, and furniſhed with 3000. men & ſixeteene peeces of Ordinance, and lies fit to cut off all ſuccours which might from thoſe parts come to vs, or to be a bridge for the enemy into that part of the Palatinate which lyeth on the Eaſt ſide of the Rhine, and is yet vntouched.

Count *Iohn* of Naſſaw, who commanded the natiues of this Country and the trained Boores is cenſured for ſuffering this worke, but he diſchargeth himſelfe on the Princes of the Vnion, in that he did weekely aduertiſe them of it; therefore the people doe blame and boldly call their fidelity into queſtion, not conſidering that if they had ſent forces conuenient to ſtop that worke, they ſhould haue expoſed the City of Wormes, Frankindale, and other townes neare the Enemy, to apparent danger, their army being weake enough to encounter the enemy when it was altogether.

The Dorps are miſerably taxed and forraged by the Enemy,

enemy, and almoſt as much by their owne horſe, whoſe outrages haue darkened thoſe of our troupes, and gotten vs reputation.

Our troupes haue bin very diſorderly and vile in pillages and quarelling amongſt themſelues, and chiefly in ſwearing and drunkenneſſe, againſt which the noble Generall and ſome of his Officers and my ſelfe in my place haue made what reſiſtance we could, myſelfe with ſome danger; and though we haue not beene able to ſtem the current, yet haue we by Gods mercy much preuailed of late: ſo wee labour with much griefe and ſome hope. Pray for vs, and for me.

God hath alſo ſet vpon vs, for about 300. of ours are dead of a contagious Feuer, which as our wine and drunkenneſſe thereby abounded, did increaſe both in quantity of infection and mortality of diſeaſe, and on ſome perſons by botches and ſpots appeared to be the *Plague*. Thoſe which by example or toleration of their Captains were moſt notorious, haue borne this ſtroke in proportion; among whom this alſo fell out; that ſome of the firſt diſordered with drinke, fell euen then into madneſſe with their ſickneſſe, which euen arreſted them, and neuer left them till they died; which being obſerued, & by my ſelfe publickly preſt, cauſed ſome to haſte from vs into England with their faults on their backs, and ſome others by Gods mercy doe feare and refraine.

This rod of God is in a manner remoued, for few fall ſicke of late, and of them ſcarſe one dieth, yet haue wee not bin ſmitten as our Enemies, for of them we heare of certaine, that 10000. are waſted, and moſt by ſickneſſe.

Three thouſand of *Spinolaes* men lately returned into Flanders, being thoſe which were laſt ſent vpon Count *Henries* comming and ours: they in their returne ſummoned Fryburg an Imperiall City (as I take in Naſſaw) took it by compoſition, & after (contrary to promiſe) carried thence fifty peeces of Artillery, and great ſtore of corne downe the Rhine, which cauſed them of Frankford to

abhor the rendring of the Citie into their enemies hands to which they were before inclined. How good is he that drawes good out of euill?

Our troupes neuer came to blowes, but are eager of it beyond all beliefe, and now by daily experience well brought to know their weapons. Of their valour the Country takes generall notice, & namely of their defending thirtie of them, an open Dorpe from the forraging of 200. horſe of their owne partie, wherein the Engliſh repulſed them ſtoutly, and made them retire with loſſe. Oh if God would giue vs more to feare him, how would he honour vs? By this you ſee what need I haue of many prayers, & this poore people alſo: and how it concernes our nation to yeelde what comfort they can to this afflicted ſtate and Church, to which enlarge all mens hearts.

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*Frankindale, Ianury 29. 1620.*

SInce our comming *Spinola* hath bin ſtopped, & himſelfe three ſeuerall times bin forced rather to retraite then ioyne battell with vs: ſo far hath God bleſſed our ſmall troupes, & made them defenders, though not deliuerers of the Palatinate. And though our troupes by that mortalitie we had, and by the departure and running away of many, were much leſſened, yet are they filled vp with ſuch, as from vnder Coronell *Gray* and others haue come to vs out of Bohemia, ſo as with Officers and all, we are not leſſe then 2000. men, who being exerciſed with the vſe of their armes, will be vnto vs twice themſelues, if God will vſe them. You haue a contrary opinion of vs in England, but this I ſay is true.

The Princes of the Vnion are wonderfully cheared with the mony & meſſage which his Maieſtie ſent them by Sir *Albertus Mourton*, and are now drawing toward Holbrun, where their diet is appointed on the 28. of this Moneth to conſult of further courſes.

Some

Some conceit they haue of peace, but beſides our Kings, mediation for it, I heare not any ground they haue vnleſſe the working of their deſires, which you know produceth oftentimes the fume of falſe hope, no hope indeed.

In Bohemia Count Maunsfield hath taken ſome ſmall Townes, and aſſured ſome others to the King; & Prague it ſelfe is ſo weary of their curbe, that if any meane ſuccor be ſent them, it is probable they will, it is certaine they deſire to ſhake it off.

The King and Queene of Bohemia do beare their afflictions with ſuch patience and piety, as haue added more true honour to them then victory could haue done; and makes me hope that God will in his time lift them vp againe, to the aſtoniſhment of their enemies, and ioy of his people. From them lately came a command for a ſolemne day of faſting and prayer, beſides their monethly bid dayes, and daily Church-prayers, which was accordingly performed Ianuary the 14.

The Queene was brought to bed of a yong Prince the ſixt of Ianuary, and baptized the eight of Ianuary, 1620. his name is *Mauricius*.

Bucquoy is paſt through Morauia without reſiſtance, and is as they ſay reſiſted by *Bethlem Gaber* in Hungaria.

For repreſſe of ſwearing in our armie, our worthy Generall hath cauſed memorable puniſhments to be executed on them, as boring through the tongue, the Strapado, and baniſhment.

*Your louing friend,*
*I. B.*

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*Frankindale the 26. of February, 1620.*

BY letters written the 29. of Ianuary laſt, I hope you vnderſtand ere this how things then ſtood in the Palatinate.

About that time the Princes of the Vnion met at Helbrun in the Dukedome of Wittenberg, where they yet remaine in consultation, & amongst them the Margraue of Ausburg, General of all their forces in the Pallatinate, and some other chiefe Officers, Count *Solms* being left to command in chiefe at Wormes in their absence. *Spinola* taking the aduantage hereof, did with some of his troupes assault in the night a walled Dorpe called West Oven some fiue English miles frō Wormes, & did the next day about noone take it, & in it 300. foote souldiers there quartered, & thirty horse, with losse of 50. of his men. The souldiers spoiled of their armes, were the next day put to their choise, of returning to the Princes, or seruing the enemy. The one half returned, the other reuolted. This was done the fifth of February, at which time the towne was put to ransome of 10000. Counts *Solms* tooke the alarme, and drew out the horse troupes, when all was done: so he onely ouertooke and tooke some sixe of their straggling horse prisoners. Vpon this occasion the Margraue of Ausburg was suddenly recalled to Wormes, but after few dayes went againe to Helbrun, & in his stead came the Marquis of Bauden, who lies now at Wormes full of the gout, but a valiāt Prince.

On the 23. of February the foresaid towne of West Oven & East Ouen by it were both burnt to the ground, being each of them bigger then Bromingham, by command of the Marquis, vpon intelligence that the enemie had designed to lodge his men, & there to watch his opportunitie of assailing Wormes or Frankindale, which he might from thence haue done in three houres march.

This thing though necessarily done for the safetie of the rest, yet hath brought a maruellous feare vpon this people: euery man either pittying the misery of those many ruined inhabitants, or fearing that his owne turne is not farre off to be vndone.

We haue had many alarmes, and haue bin drawne out of our garrison sundry times, but to no vse, onely our

troupes

troupes haue had the opportunitie of shewing their alacritie and willingnesse to fight, which is admired of this people.

Count *Iohn* of Nassaw who commanded the natiues of the Palatinate, being threatned with the losse of his own country, vnlesse hee would quit his seruice, hath now withdrawne himselfe, & left his name to construction.

It is much feared that the Princes wil prouide for their owne peace, and abandon this poore countrey, which is like to be left vpon the mercifull hand of God, who is able to deliuer them, and in his good time will doe it, though we yet see not the meanes.

Meane time in Bohemia Count Mansfield hath rifled much, and taken sundry townes, and is like enough to recouer Prague, if he had but meanes enough to pay his men, which he vtterly wants.

Coronell *Grays* regiment being reduced to 300, was lately besieged in a towne of Bohemia, and did in three assaults repulse the enemie brauely.

In Morauia *Bucquoy* his forces haue lately receiued two great ouerthrowes by Count de Turn assisted with *Bethlem Gabors* troupes, in which the Imperialists are said to haue lost 27. or 28. Ensignes.

The Emperour hath put out the Banne against the King of Bohemia, the Prince of Anhault, the Marquis of Brandenburgh, and all the Kings assistants.

Our troupes continue 2000. by the supplies wee haue met withall, & are much better disciplined and ordered then they were before, and some there are whom God I trust hath effectually called by his word and rod vnto true grace.

Our noble Generall (thanked be God) is in good health, and growes in all goodnesse, &c.

Thus beseeching God to blesse you withall yours, and praying you to stir vp all the prayers you can for the distressed people of God here, and euen for our troupes, & for me, that I may doe the great worke of God faithfully

and

and fruitfully in this employment, I take my leaue, and remaine

*Yours, much bound and much affectioned to you, I. B.*

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*Frankindale, 31. of March 1621.*

SIr, I receiued your second letters the 23. of March, and thanke you heartily for them. Newes out of any farre country brings some delight, how much more out of a mans owne country, when he is farre from it, and specially when it is all very good, or not very ill. From hēce I shal not be able by exchange to make retribution to you, not because I am vnwilling to doe it, but because the exchange goes so low at the present But take it as it is.

We yet are and haue bin a moneth in treatie of truce for sixe weekes. This day the Margraue of Ausberg and *Spinola*, with the Bishop of Ments & Count de Ormstat (which two last haue bin interposers for peace) do meet at Ormstat, a dayes iourney from Wormes, to finish this Treatie, in cessation (as is hoped) from armes for two moneths: vpon which, *Spinola*, with most of his, will looke backe, not so much for loue of Flanders, as for feare of the States army now drawing forth.

The French King hath lately encouraged the Princes to hold their vnion, with promise of aid; whether really, as iealous of the Austrian greatnesse, or *more maiorum* that with lesse distaste of these Princes he may afflict his of the Religion, *pendre le temps*.

*Bethl. Gabor* is said to be off his treatie with the Emperour by the Venetians perswasions, and in armes vpon the reuolters of Morauia with 30000. men.

From the Kings of Denmarke and Sweden, and the Duke of Brunswick & Haunce townes, 30000. men are in readinesse, if not already in their march, for the Kings aid; but whether here or in Bohemia, is yet vnknowne to

vs,

vs, becauſe both wayes reported.

Count Mansfield growes dayly in ſtrength, and hath recouered the ſeauen peeces of Cannon loſt by Prague. The great Turke is expected in Polonia this Summer in perſon with 300000. All which things will in likelihood moue the Emperiall party to take thankes for giuing that peace in the Palatinate, which they might better haue giuen thankes to take: if that point had beene ſtood vpon. But in appearance God will giue this power and good people peace, which ſhall bee to them the beſt. And bleſſed bee the peace-makers. This being all that I haue for the preſent, I commend you Sir to the protection and bleſſing of God our Father, and remaine

*Your louing brother and friend,*

*I. B.*

# Articles of Agreement, by the mediation of the Lords the Princes the Elector of Ments and *Lodowick* the Lantgraue of Hassia, and concluded betwixt the Lord Marquis *Spinola* Captaine Generall of the Army of the Emperours Maiestie in the Palatinate on the one part, and the Lord *Ioachim Ernest* of Ausburg Generall of the army of the Euangelik Vnion, and *Iohn Frederick* Duke of Wittemberg aswel for themselues as other Princes and States vnited on the other part.

FIrst of all it is agreed betwixt the said Princes and States henceforth wholy to forbeare all hostility betwixt them, so as ỹ said Princes & States of the Vniõ and their army shall at no hand from henceforth impeach the Lord Marquis *Spinola*, nor his forces or places which be in his power, nor any other compriſed in this Treatie, or their lands or dominions: neither shall assist *Frederick* the Palatine with mony, men, or by any other meanes directly or indirectly by themselues or by others meanes: and shall not proroge their vnion formerly made, neither in fauour of *Frederick* the Palatine, nor against the Emperiall Maiesty make a new one, but before the expiration of the terme of the Vnion, that is to say, the 14. day of May next cõming, all their forces as well priuate as common shall draw off out of the Palatinate or other place seazed on for defence of the Palatinate, and cause the same to depart, and shall continue themselues faithfull and obedient Princes and States to the Emperours Maiesty, as they haue often before this time professed to doe.

On the other side the Lord Marquis *Spinola* shall from henceforth attempt no hostile thing against the Lords and States vnited, their persons, souldiers, officials, subiects, Castles, Cities and Lands, neither by pillages, exactions, excursions, nor by any other meanes.

And

And in this Agreement are comprehended as well those mentioned in the concord of Vlmes as other Electors, Princes, States and Nobles of the Empire, whether of the Catholick or Euangelick Religion, yet so that the parties aforesaid meane not in this place to determine any thing concerning the land of Iulier.

And as concerning the Palatine *Frederick* (whom the things foreſpoken touch not) the ſaid Lord Marquis *Spinola*, at the requeſt of the King of Great Brittaine, hath promiſed from henceforth vntill the foreſaid terme of the 14. of May, not to proceed in the execution of the Pallatinate, to him committed, but for ſo long to ſuſpend the execution, yet on the condition, that the Princes of the Vnion ſhall prouide ſo, that the proper forces of the ſaid Palatine, whether being in the ſaid Palatinate or the bordering places, practiſe no hoſtility againſt the ſaid Marquis *Spinola* nor his army, or the places which he hath taken, or others the loyall States of the Empire, their miniſters or ſubiects.

And to the end that the neighbour Princes & States, and their ſubiects and others reſiant in their territories, may not be grieued or indammaged by the ſouldiers of either party, the aforeſaid Chiefs of both armies haue promiſed ſeriouſly and faithfully to procure that all excurſions, pillages, and other annoyances in their territories and Prouinces, ſhall be wholy reſtrained and forborne, and ſafety of the wayes and traffick aduanced.

For the better aſſurance of all which promiſes, they often forenamed Princes of both parties, together with the Princes Intervenneng haue confirmed this ſame with their hands and ſeales; and Marquis *Spinola* ſhall with all ſpeed procure that the ſame ſhall be ratified by the ſacred Imperiall Maieſtie and the Archduke *Albertus*.

*Acted at Ments the* 12. *of April* 1621. *Ambr. Spinola, Io. Ep. of Ments, Lod. Landgr of Haſſia, Ioach. Erneſt Marg. of Ausburg. Iob. Duke of Wittemberg.*

FINIS.